[JULY, MDCCLXIX.] [NUMB. 187.]

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1769.

THE Printer hereof intreats the Favour of all thoſe who are in Arrears for this GAZETTE, to make Payment immediately; and hopes thoſe of his Country Cuſtomers, who have not yet paid any Thing, will conſider him, and chearfully comply with his Requeſt, by ordering their Friends or Factors in Town to pay off their Accounts, which will be of very great Service to him.—And all Perſons whatever, who may be inclinable to favour the Printer of this Gazette with their ADVERTISEMENTS, may rely on its anſwering their End, as he is regular in publiſhing his Paper on the Day it is dated (which is not the Caſe with any other in this Town, eſpecially that which has lately aſſumed the ſame Date as his, [illegible] pearance for *two* Days afte[r] it is very extenſive; but it is hoped at the ſame Time, that they will be pleaſed to ſend [illegible] determined in future to re[illegible] thoſe of the Public, where [illegible] Account; which Reſolutio[n] Offence to thoſe who are [illegible]

Printing-Office, Philadelphia, May 3, 1769.

PROPOSALS

FOR CONTINUING AND IMPROVING

The Pennſylvania Chronicle,

AND

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER,

(At the moderate Price of Ten Shillings per Annum)

By WILLIAM GODDARD,

(*To be embelliſhed with Copper-Plates, which, if ſold ſeparate, could not be afforded for the Price of a Year's* Chronicle.)

THE PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, &c. having inſtituted his Paper with a View of ſerving the PUBLIC, (as well as to obtain a comfortable Subſiſtence for himſelf and Family) has uſed his moſt aſſiduous Endeavours to render it worthy the Attention of the Public; and has, at ſome conſiderable Expence, procured the moſt authentic Intelligence, both Foreign and Domeſtic, which he has conſtantly given in the Front of his Paper, and has ſpared no Pains to collect the moſt entertaining Eſſays, Hiſtorical Relations, and Poetical Performances, that could poſſibly be obtained, for the Entertainment of his Readers. By theſe Means he has greatly enlarged his Correſpondence in *Europe*, and to the numerous Daily and Weekly NEWS-PAPERS, has ordered an additional conſtant Supply of the beſt POLITICAL PAMPHLETS, REGISTERS, REVIEWS, and every other temporary Production that may enable him to proſecute his Deſign with Credit to himſelf and Satisfaction to his Subſcribers.——Several Gentlemen of great Learning and Ingenuity, in this and the neighbouring Provinces, have promiſed to lend their Aſſiſtance, ſo that there may not be wanting ſome Original Productions, which may exhibit agreeable Specimens of *American* Humour and Genius.—The Paper will thus become not only a REGISTER of the BEST INTELLIGENCE (in which no Article, Foreign or Domeſtic, worthy the *Public Notice*, will be omitted) but a Repoſitory of ingenious and valuable Literature, in Proſe and Verſe;—and to incite Perſons to preſerve this Paper, which will grow into a Family Library of Entertainment and Inſtruction, he intends printing them in a very handſome Quarto, on a good fair Paper, with a new and beautiful Elzevir Type, to be embelliſhed annually with two elegant Copper-Plates, (which are already contracted for) to be executed by the moſt ingenious Artiſts, one to ſerve as a Frontiſpiece, and the other to cloſe the Volume. A neat Title, and a copious and uſeful Index will likewiſe be given.

The extraordinary Expences that the Printer muſt neceſſarily incur, by providing theſe Improvements, will require FURTHER ENCOURAGEMENT, and induce him, whilſt he is returning Thanks to the preſent generous Subſcribers, to ſolicit the Favour of *others*, as every one muſt be ſenſible from ſo ſmall a Sum as TEN SHILLINGS a Year, and the conſtant and moderate Expence of a Preſs, how ſmall a Profit muſt remain to the Printer.—To encourage the Advance of FIVE SHILLINGS, for the firſt Half Year, which he requeſts from every Subſcriber, both *new* and *old*, (and for which Bills ſhall be given) he looks upon as unſeaſonable on the preſent improved and reduced Plan, which will require immediate Supply.

The conſtant Attention the Printer has always ſhewn to gratify the PUBLIC, the open and impartial Manner in which he has conducted his Preſs, UNBIASSED BY PARTY, the free Acceſs every Man has to it in private Diſputes, without Partiality or Affection to either Side, may, he hopes, entitle him to ſome Degree of Merit in his Buſineſs; and conſcious of thoſe Favours of the Public, which he will be [illegible] equally ready to acknowledge and endeavour to *deſerve*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Printer, at his Office [illegible] by moſt of the Poſtmaſters, Booksellers, and Printers, and many other Gentlemen in different Parts of *America*.—In SOUTH-CAROLINA, by C. CROUCH, Printer, in CHARLES-TOWN.

OLIVER CROMWELL,

[illegible] aſſorted in the Ships Planters Adventure, Captain Miles Stanley, and the Carolina Packet, Captain William White, from LONDON,

SUPERFINE fashionable BROAD CLOTHS, [illegible] mixt mohair trimmings, velvets, India nankeens, ſtripe Dunaſcots, black and blue ſerge de nîmes breeches pieces, of an extraordinary quality, with ſeveral other articles proper for the Seaſon, which he carries on his ſame houſe where Mr. [illegible] ſo many years carried on the taylor's trade, the corner of Church and Tradd-ſtreets.

N. B. He once more begs the favour of the gentlemen [illegible] the indulgence of eighteen months, and now [illegible] four years, to conſider what a diſadvantage it [illegible] in his buſineſs.

Shall I go to War with my American Brethren? A Diſcourſe from JUDGES *the* XXIth *and* 22d, *addreſſed to all concerned in determining that important Queſtion.* By B—— F——, Eſq.

A Spirit of good Senſe and Moderation breathes through the whole of this political Sermon; which, though it contains no ſubtile or perplexing Arguments, founded on doubtful Calculations, well deſerves the Attention of thoſe to whom it is addreſſed. A Specimen or two of his Pleas in Behalf of the Americans, will juſtify this Recommendation.

"Though Britons in general are convinced, that the Colonies are not founded either in Law or in Equity; yet as in their Cl[illegible] as they are not without ſpecious Pleas, [illegible] conſideration, whether the conſtraining them to renounce [illegible] may not have worſe Conſequences, than [illegible] n. It had need to be ſomething highly valuable that w[illegible] reſt from a foolish and headſtrong Child, or [illegible] Friend, at the Hazard of a Leg or Arm, [illegible] Life. Let us excuſe our Am——n Brethren, if [illegible] Zeal againſt what they deem perhaps unconſtitutional Encroachment on their natural and unalienable Rights, [illegible] tranſported ſome of the more undiſcerning among them beyond the Bounds of Decency, and [illegible] to ſay and do what, upon Reflection, they muſt needs repent. Where is the Age, where the Country, in which any remarkable Efforts for the public Good, againſt the Inroads of real or imagined Deſpotiſm, have been conducted with entire Prudence, and no unjuſtifiable Violence committed in the Cauſe of Liberty?

"But if you diſregard the Evils in which you may involve our Colonies, at leaſt regard thoſe in which B——n herſelf may be involved. If ſhe ſhould not prevail, how dreadful muſt be the Conſequence? Our once happy Iſland ſhall lament, when too late, the Ruin of her Commerce and naval Power, and ſee herſelf an eaſy Prey to her deadly Foes.

"Tell me not, that it is certain, from the Wealth and Power of Great-Britain, that ſhe muſt prevail, and that her Colonies are [illegible] too weak to give her any effectual Oppoſition. [illegible] it probable, I allow; that it is certain, no [illegible] man will venture to aſſert.

"[illegible] our political Preacher, "that the North Americans are a fro[illegible] ere were their Murmers, before [illegible] not to happy Sta[illegible] Subjects in his Majeſty's Dominions, that open Rebellion, or ſecret Diſaffection, had left diſturbed; and where Loyalty to the Prince, and a zealous, I had almoſt ſaid, an enthuſiaſtic Attachment to the Mother Country, more univerſally prevailed? Did they ever diſpute the Right of the Crown to repeal Laws enacted in the Colonies, and to determine finally in Appeals from their Courts of Juſtice; or the Right of Parliament to regulate their Trade and Manufactures, ſo as they deemed neceſſary for the general Good of the Britiſh Empire? Did they not quietly ſubmit to Prohibitions of carrying, to other Nations, Commodities that might enable them to interfere with the Trade of the Mother-Country; to Prohibitions of manufacturing Hats, Iron, and Steel; and to many other Reſtraints, very prejudicial to their ſeparate Intereſts? What Power of Parliament have they ever queſtioned, unleſs the Power of levying Taxes, to raiſe a Revenue for the Support of Government in America; and ſhall we condemn them without Mercy, for queſtioning the Exiſtence of a Power, which, till a few Years ago, never appeared? When were the brave and generous New-Englanders backward, called or uncalled, to hazard their Lives, and ſpend their Treaſure, for the Honour and Intereſt of Britain? Have you forgot their heroic, though unſucceſsful Expeditions againſt Canada, or their ſurprizing Conqueſt of Louiſbourg? What had Britain done for New-England before that Conqueſt, any Way comparable to what New-England then did for Britain? Have not the New-England Colonies, on different Occaſions, exerted themſelves ſo much beyond their Power, that a grateful Prince and Parliament have ſeen Cauſe to refund them? How ſtrong was the Connection, founded on ſuch a mutual Interchange of Benefits! Who was the wretched Confounder of all this Harmony? Who raiſed a Spirit of Diſcord between the Mother and Children? Children yet unborn will remember his Name, but they will remember it with Grief and Indignation."

From the BOSTON GAZETTE *of the 19th of April, 1769.*

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

WE are at length favoured with a few of Governor BERNARD's Letters to his Majeſty's Miniſters of State, written, as we may ſay, to his Majeſty himſelf. And however chagrined the Governor may be, as it is ſaid he is, to find, that Letters wrote by him in *Confidence*, ſhould be made Public, HE and all Men ought to know, that public Truths are never to be kept Secret—JUSTICE called aloud that the People of this Province, and the whole Continent ſhould be made acquainted with theſe Letters, in which their Reputation and Welfare is ſo greatly affected. It happens that they are come to Hand in a very *opportune* Seaſon, when a new Election of Counſellors for this Province will ſoon be made agreeable to the Royal Charter, if indeed that Charter ſtill exiſts: I will ſpeak my Mind with Freedom; if the preſent Counſellors are in Truth, ſo perverſe and obſtinate, ſo ridiculouſly weak, as the Governor's Letters appear to me to have repreſented them, they ought to be treated with Contempt, Neglect, and Infamy: But on the other Hand, if they have acted with Wiſdom and Integrity becoming their Station, if they have adviſed the Governor upon all Occaſions, with a due Regard to his Majeſty's Authority in the Province, and the conſtitutional Rights and Liberties of his Subjects, as I firmly believe the Majority of them have, they ought to be ſupported and honoured. It is ſaid that they have addreſſed a Letter to the Earl of Hillſborough in Vindication of their own Character, againſt the Aſperſions caſt upon it; I believe they are able to vindicate themſelves to his Lordſhip, and therefore I believe they have done it, or will do it. But Letters to a Miniſter of State may be received with Prejudice, or at leaſt with Coolneſs and Indifference, and ſuffered to ſleep: I hope therefore we ſhall ſoon hear that the Honourable Board have laid their humble Petition before his Majeſty himſelf, where they may expect Redreſs. This, with Submiſſion, is abſolutely neceſſary to be done, as they regard the very CONSTITUTION of the Province. For are not our Charter Rights eſſentially attacked by the Governor's Letters? What can he mean by ſaying that it is [illegible] becomes neceſſary that the King ſhould have the Council-Chamber in his own Hands, the Exigency of which can admit of no Queſtion?"—Is not this plainly declaring the Neceſſity of aboliſhing the Right of the Election of Counſellors by the two Houſes, which is a darling Charter Right? And what can he mean by recommending an Act of Parliament to empower the Crown, by Order in Privy-Council, to ſuperſede Commiſſions of the Peace in this Province, and indeed in all America——Is this the Gentleman who not long ago ſolemnly declared, that there was not a Board in England but could witneſs to Letters written by him in Favour of the Province.—I forbear *at preſent* to make any Obſervations on theſe Letters: Proper Obſervations and Strictures muſt and will be made. But Patience a little while, the Time is not yet come: A few Weeks, perhaps a few Days, may bring a Harveſt of Letters, when the good People of the Province will no longer grope in dark Conjecture and Uncertainty, but ſtubborn Facts will glare like the Sun at Noon, when this long abuſed People will ſee their Enemies Face to Face, who have hitherto been lurking in ſecret Places, and hiding themſelves under the Corruption of Greatneſs——*Letters wrote in Confidence*, will ſee the Light to the Aſtoniſhment and Confuſion of the Writers of them, at an approaching Meeting, which no Miniſterial Mandate can ſupercede—God grant that the Senate may again be filled with Men of Wiſdom, Integrity and Fortitude, for ſuch the Circumſtances of the Times require, and that the next General Aſſembly may be, as a Member of the Houſe of Commons, in a ſtrain of patriotic Eloquence, ſays of the preſent Parliament, INQUISITIVE—AVENGING!

PROTOGRAPHOS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

SATURDAY a petition [illegible] was preſented to the King

Saturday evening the bets, at the weſt end of the town, were, that the petition would be heard by council this day ſe'nnight, 94 againſt 49.

It is ſaid, that though the petition of the freeholders of Middleſex will probably be ready for delivery on Wedneſday next; yet the time of preſenting it is not abſolutely fixed, neither will it be publicly known; to avoid a crowd following the gentlemen appointed to preſent it, as they would wiſh to avoid all tumult, and every thing that may appear diſreſpectful.

It is alſo ſaid, that ſome of the gentlemen appointed to preſent the above-mentioned petition will wait on his Majeſty this day, to know when he will be pleaſed to receive it.

It was on Saturday reported, that certain differences have juſt ariſen among ſome of the patriots, which, it is imagined, will put an end to ſome plans intended to have been carried into execution.

A correſpondent ſays, he imagines that ſoon after the grievances are repreſented, the apprehenſions will take place.

Friday a number of papers, (by ſome deemed inflammatory) were found diſperſed in and about a great building at the weſt end of the town; upon which occaſion two people were taken into cuſtody as the diſperſers thereof; but upon examination, about four hours after, they were diſcharged, and each received a quarter guinea for their loſs of time.

A very worthy dignified clergyman preaching yeſterday ſe'nnight at the weſt end of the town, inſtead of entering into the ſpirit of party, as too many have of late done in the pulpit, ſtrongly inculcated an univerſal peaceable, and brotherly conduct, urging, "that as we are all the children of one common parent, all brethren travelling the ſame journey, a journey wherein we neceſſarily meet with many difficulties and dangers, we ought mutually to aſſiſt each other in removing thoſe difficulties and avoiding thoſe dangers, inſtead of encreaſing them by envy, hatred, and malice."

Conſiderable bets are laid, near Coventry ſtreet, at a certain military coffee-houſe, that Engliſh troops will ſet their foot in Germany before the 1ſt of Auguſt next.

It is ſaid the ſum of ſix thouſand one hundred pounds will be wanted to defray the expence of printing the parliamentary records and journals, with proper indexes, to the preſent time, from the end of the laſt ſeſſion.

It is reported that a late inſult, ſhewn by the Portugueſe on the Brazil coaſt to the Britiſh flag, has determined a gentleman to revive a claim upon the crown of Portugal; and a ſpirited remonſtrance is now drawing up, in order to be laid before Lord Weymouth, complaining of and ſetting forth a ſcandalous act of piracy by the Portugueſe on the coaſt of Goa, committed on a ſhip trading and ſailing under the protection of Britiſh colours. This act of pirates, notwithſtanding the high reſpect and gratitude they owed the Britiſh crown, and in full amity with their King, had the inſolence to ſeize a ſhip ſailing under our protection, full the effects amounting to upwards of twenty thouſand pounds, and have ever ſince refuſed making the leaſt, except verbal, ſatisfaction.

They write from Jamaica that the Dutch and French have at length totally engroſſed all trade at the Triangles, inſomuch that an Engliſh ſhip is in danger of being ſeized or inſulted, ſhould ſhe dare to appear on any part of that coaſt.

Letters from Thorn, of the 8th of April, advife that an army of Tartars had made a new irruption upon the Ruſſian territory on the ſide of Jeliſawetti, and were making there great deveſtations.

A letter from Warſaw, dated April 11, ſays, "It is juſt now reported that the corps of Confederates, which was poſted near Kalish, under the command of the Prince Mar-

troduced by such means. He said much more of the present meetings, than seconded Mr. Townshend's motion for a Committee of *Census virorum*, that will shew their loyalty to the ****, by endeavouring to remove **il counsellors from before his eyes, and seek redress of the grievances now complained of with all their might. He also proposed, that the said committee shall be stiled *a Committee of Grievances and Apprehensions*, which being proposed by the chairman was agreed to *nem. con.* and Walter Ayre, Esq; was nominated and appointed chairman of the said committee, and George Bellas, Esq; deputy-chairman.

Several other gentlemen, particularly Mr. Bellas spoke to the like purpose, and animated the freeholders to be loyal, and to persevere with firmness, and in a legal and constitutional manner, till they could secure their just franchises.

Mr. Sawbridge read the list of the committee appointed; and proposed that eleven of the said committee should sit to do business, or be a *Quorum*; it was carried unanimously; and after thanks were given to Messrs. Sawbridge, Townshend, and Horne, it was voted to thank the sheriffs for their conduct at the late election at *Brentford*, and ordered that the chairman and deputy chairman do wait upon the said sheriffs, with the thanks of the freeholders of Middlesex.

Yesterday some dispatches arrived in town from the Hon. William Henry Lyttleton, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon.

Yesterday the Duke de Rochefoucoult, and Liencourt set out from their house in Spring Gardens for France.

Sunday the Earl of Charlemont arrived at his house in Hertford-street, from Ireland.

It is said that a certain great military officer who has been long a favourite with the public, resigned his places yesterday morning.

The apprehensions of some further riots, on account of a late determination, has so far prevailed, that orders are given for a party of the guards, to be in readiness to march on the first notice.

The succours which the Court of Portugal sent to Mazagan, a fortress on the coast of Africa, found means to get in, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Moors to prevent it. On the receipt of this news at Lisbon, the court immediately sent a further succour of troops and ammunition, and it was hoped the garrison would be able to make the Moors raise the siege.

From Italy we are told, that the Emperor, on his visiting the Conclave, asked the Cardinals, "when they should proceed to the election of a Pope?" They answered, "as soon as the foreign Cardinals were all arrived." His Imperial Majesty afterwards enquiring "which had been the longest Conclave?" they replied, "that of Benedict XIV elected in 1740, which lasted six months and some days." "Ah! said the Emperor, you may very well take a whole year, provided you chuse such a man as Lambertini."

The Duncannon packet, Capt. Edward, from the West-Indies and Carolina, is arrived at Falmouth, who, in his passage, took up John Foster Williams, late master of the John, a brig, who sailed from Boston on the 20th of January last, bound for Surinam, Timothy Fitch, Merchant, in Boston, owner: Capt. Foster Williams, in his account says, "On Sunday the 29th ditto, at noon, being in lat. 34. 30. N. long. 60. 00. W. from London, the wind being S. W. with rain, and a large sea running, at twelve o'clock at night, going under a fore-sail, and reefed main-sail, the brig sprung a leak, and the water came in so fast, that we could not keep her before the wind: I ordered the main-mast to be cut away, but before we could cut it half off she overset on her larboard side; in less than half an hour after she sprung a leak; we all hands got on her weather side, the sea making a free passage over us, and in five or six minutes the main-mast broke off where it was cut, and she righted, and then we cut away the fore-mast, and employed ourselves in striving to save provisions, and having some small kegs of biscuit in the cabin, the water floated them to the companion, and we lived eighteen or twenty of them, and a gang cask of water; but being dark, and the sea running over us, we were obliged to wait till day light, and then we saved a barrel of beef, and a barrel of mackrel, but could save no more cloaths than were on our backs. We got a fore-top mast for a jury-mast, and the main-top sail on it kept her before the wind and sea, the sea running over us.

"On Friday following a hard gale of wind and a large sea, we lost our water, beef, and mackrel off the deck; we handed our sail and lay too, and were obliged to lash ourselves to keep us from being washed over-board, our decks being blown up with the sea.

"Tuesday, Feb. 7, something moderate; early in the morning scuttled our fore-castle, and got up a gang cask of water. Saw a sloop to leeward of us lying to, under their try-sail; we made signals of distress, but they not striving to come nigh us, we set our sail and bore down upon him; we being in such a shattered condition, the sea running over us, we lost all our water, and often could not see each other. The sloop being very nigh, they looking at us, and not offering us any assistance, about noon broke with them: They told us to heave too, and they would take us out, as we understood them.—They made sail, and standing backwards and forwards very nigh us, we expecting them to come along side and take us out, as they might very easily have done; but they passed away the time till dark, and then hove too under their try-sail, with her head to the southward, our head being to the northward, and, in a quarter of an hour, to our great grief, lost sight of her, and were left without water, or any thing to subsist on.

"Next morning we saw her on our larboard quarter, standing to the southward, under a main-sail and jibb; she was a large sloop, her decks full of lumber, black sides, and to the best of my remembrance a white painted stroke round her; I asked them where she came from; but they gave no answer, nor asked any questions.

"Seven or eight days after, being moderate, and the lumber out from between decks, we got two barrels of train oil, the last being salt we could not eat any, the oil we drank very bobbly off. That night it blowed very hard, and a large sea running, two of my people were washed overboard, and one died with hunger and cold, another out of his senses, so that we grew so weak and low that we lost both the day of the month and week; we had nothing to live on but salt water and oar weed; my people dying one after another, the last that died was the mate, on the 1st of February, and on the first of March, I was taken out by the above packet, long. 38. 00. W."

We are informed that the present lottery is engrossed into three hands, and, that, besides 180,000l. stopped by the Government, the engrossers will double that money.

April 19. A patriotic gentleman, of immense property in this kingdom, who thinks he has been scurvily treated, lately threatened to withdraw every shilling therefrom, and it is said his example will be followed by great numbers both in town and country; but it is hoped that such measures will be taken to appease him, as may prevent his putting his threats in execution.

Saturday night a great number of freeholders of Middlesex met at the Swan-tavern at Westminster-bridge, while a great Assembly had their late choice under consideration; when a motion was made, and warmly recommended, for a remonstrance to be drawn up, signed, and delivered that night; but the motion was over-ruled by some other gentlemen, who urged, that as a meeting at Mile-End had been agreed on and advertised for Monday, it would be better to wait, to take the opinion of the gentlemen at the said meeting; and that the going suddenly down to the house in a body, at that time of night, would be too precipitate a step, and might be attended with disagreeable circumstances.

There were meetings of freeholders of Middlesex also at some other houses near Westminster-hall, and several attended in the lobby of the House of Commons; at all which places they waited 'till the house broke up on Sunday morning, in order to know the event of their last election.

Monday night there was a meeting of several freeholders of Middlesex, resident at the west-end of the town, at the Prince of Orange's-head in Jermyn-street, to consider of the measures adopted at Mile-End, and to concur with the same, which was accordingly done unanimously.

The gentleman who moved for a committee of grievances and apprehensions on Monday at Mile-End Assembly-room, was told by a friend in their way home, that he feared if he and some others were not very cautious, they should subject themselves to personal apprehensions in good earnest.

Prest-warrants are expected speedily to be issued out, on account of the number of seamen employed by the East-India company.

They write from Petersburgh, that the Nobles of the province of Finland have offered her Imperial Majesty, on account of the war with the Turks, a free-gift of 15 per cent. of the produce of their estates, for the term of two years next ensuing.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, February 27.

"We are much alarmed with the continual intelligence we receive from the coast of Barbary, of the very considerable fleet now fitting out by those states, the large body of troops that are collected in every town upon the African coast, and the very great number of arms, ammunition, and artillery, they have for some months received from some European powers. It is very certain the Moors are meditating an expedition of great importance, and which must occasion a considerable change in the present state of affairs in the Mediterranean. By our intelligence, their fleet when united will receive 12,000 land forces on board; that many foreign officers serve as Engineers in the Moorish dress, tho' of what country they are we have not yet been informed; their fleet consists of 32 ships of war, equal to the English frigates of 36 guns, with galleys, and a large number of transports. We expect here next month 14 battalions of French infantry, in their march to the provinces of Murcia and Grenada, where an army of observation, consisting of 24 battalions, and eight regiments of cavalry will be formed in May. This aid from France is necessary: Our government judging it prudent for a considerable body of the Spanish army to encamp near the frontiers of Portugal, and six battalions in the lines near Gibraltar. It is said, the Moors are subsidized to assist Corsica, yet we are determined to guard the Mediterranean coast of Spain. English manufactures of all kinds are imported in great quantities into every port upon the African coast.

"The attack of the Portuguese garrison of Mazagan, by the Moors, is merely a feint, to conceal the real cause of their marching down such a numerous body of troops to the coast for an embarkation."

Letters from Stockholm mention great disputes between the King and Senate, concerning some measures to be taken previous to the approaching dyet.

A letter from Stockholm, dated March 22, says, "As the Senate persists in its resolution that the Dyet shall be held at Norkioping, the Court has fixed its departure for the 12th of next month. The foreign Ministers will be lodged in the country houses in the neighbourhood, except the Count de Modena, Envoy from France, who has found means to procure a hotel in the town, though the government would have been much better pleased if he had not done so."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 10.

"We have an account from Rouen, that a woman at a village in Lower Normandy, whose husband was lately sent to the gallies for smuggling, received a letter a few days ago, immediately carried it to a neighbour to have it read to her: This letter was from her husband, to inform her that she would find a bag with 900 livres at the foot of a tree, which he described, in a wood near the village. The neighbour offered to accompany the woman at the dusk of the evening to look for the money, and as the poor woman was stooping to take it up, her neighbour strangled her with his handkerchief, and then carried off the bag. Another neighbour, though far from suspecting the other of so foul a crime, was surprised to see them going into the wood at such a late hour, and as soon as he heard of the murder, gave information of this circumstance."

April 20. The repeated report of a military officer of the first rank, having resigned all his places on Monday last, we are assured is entirely without foundation.

It is said that eight eminent lawyers were consulted by the friends of a certain patriotic gentleman, in relation to a late interesting affair, and that five of them have already given in their opinions entirely to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. The other three opinions it is expected will agree with the above.

Tuesday was paid Mr. Wilkes's first fine of 500l. for republishing the North-Briton, No. forty-five.

A gentleman just arrived from Turin reports that his Sardinian Majesty is particularly attentive to the affairs which now agitate the people of England, and not only confers in a very affable manner with every Englishman of any distinction that visits his dominions, but has most of the British newspapers and magazines regularly transmitted to him.

It is said his Majesty has granted his royal letters patent to a gentleman for making of the finest Poland starch from rice, which can be manufactured near 20 per cent. cheaper than starch from any other grain.

April 21. Yesterday there was a great court and drawing-room at St. James's, at which a great number of nobility, and most of the foreign ministers were present.

Wednesday night his Grace the Duke of Grafton arrived in town from New-market, and yesterday attended the council at St. James's.

Yesterday morning his excellency the Sardinian Ambassador had a long conference with the Earl of Rochfort on the subject of dispatches received yesterday from the court of Turin.

Yesterday his excellency the Imperial Ambassador gave a grand entertainment to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, a great number of nobility, and most of the foreign ministers, at his house in St. James's square.

An incendiary letter, it is said, was on Wednesday sent to a right honourable person in a high station, enumerating many encroachments pretended to have been made on the liberties of the subjects for these three or four years past, and advising more circumspection for the future, or in all probability another g——— R——— would happen.

To those who think the proceedings of the supporters of the bill of rights are treasonable, a gentleman recommends the perusal of the following case, upon record. "The Earl of Bristol, having exhibited a charge of treason against the Earl of Clarendon, alledged, that he had endeavoured to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects by venting opprobious scandals against his person, and that he had traduced *both houses of parliament*. The judges were ordered to give their opinion, whether this be any treason or not? They unanimously agreed, that if the matters alledged in the charge were admitted to be true, although alledged to be traiterously done, yet there is no treason in it."

The speech of a patriotic gentleman was not reduced to writing as has been said; the motion was over-ruled.

We are informed that the reason a meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex at Mile-end is not yet advertised, is on account of the difficulty of obtaining a place large enough to hold the great numbers expected; as the assembly-room at Mile-end will not contain above half of them, so greatly is the body encreased since the last election.

It is said that the intended meeting of the Middlesex freeholders will be on Saturday or Monday next; that the petition or (as others call it) remonstrance, is prepared to be laid before them, that it contains the warmest expressions of affection and duty to his Majesty, and sets forth certain grievances with a manly freedom, equally divested of insolence and meanness.

French troops now at Corsica.——Cavalry, Legion Royal, Legion de Soubise.—Infantry, regiment of Soissonnois 2 battalions, La Marine 2, Bretagne 2, Royal Roussillon 2, Rovergne 2, Anhalt or German regiment 2, Royal Italian 1, Languedock 1, Medoc 1, La Marck, a German regiment, 2, Tournasis 1, Eptingen, a Swiss regiment, 1 In all 22 battalions. Fourteen additional battalions are ordered to embark immediately for Corsica.

We are told by letters from Leghorn, that the Corsicans, if the treaty now on foot should prove abortive, will open the approaching campaign with 30,000 men; of whom 7000 are to be paid at the rate of 20 sols per diem, 18,000 supported by the different pieves, and 5000 in quality of volunteers.

According to letters from Berlin, the Minister of a certain Potentate has for some time past been received but coolly at court.

Letters from the Hague, of the 15th, inform, that the Elector Palatine has withdrawn part of his troops from Aix-la-Chapelle.

Letters from Rio de Janiero, in the Brazils, bring an account of the arrival in that port of the Endeavour sloop, in which Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander are: The crew are well; and after having taken in some refreshments they sailed from that place for the island of St. Catherine, where they intend to make no long stay, but to proceed to the Rio de la Plata.

The last letters from Senegal mention, that the prices of gum and elephants teeth, had been greatly advanced by the inland traders on account of the war continuing between the African Princes, thro' whose countries their commodities must be brought to the factories.

Orders are given to the commanders of his Majesty's guard ships, at Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, to take on board their respective ships an additional number of seamen, to be in readiness to man such ships as are wanted for immediate service.

A few days ago were launched, at Brest, 2 third rate men of war of 74 guns each, built entirely of Corsican timber.

We are informed that the fortifications of Guernsey, Jersey, and the Scilly islands, are ordered to be surveyed this summer, in order to be thoroughly repaired, and put into a state of defence.

It is said there will shortly be a general review of all his Majesty's marine forces in three divisions, namely at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

A certain person of ducal birth, who stood high in the estimation of the people, hath declared himself an avowed friend and patron to the Supporters of the Bill of Rights and Magna Charta.

April 22. Letters from Dantzick, dated March 27, mention, that the grand council are taking every method imaginable to protect that city from the fury of the Confederates, who are spreading the utmost terror and destruction in all the neighbouring countries.

The following anecdote is reported to be an absolute fact: A young gentleman came of age, and in possession of a good, a year estate, on the 10th of this present April; on the 12th he received 7000l. in ready money, exclusive of the above estate; on the 16th he set out from London for New-market; on the 17th and 18th lost every farthing of the 7000l. together with a diamond ring of 300l. value; and on the 19th he returned to London to recruit; having left (rather, it is supposed, than borrow of his friends and be laughed at) his gold watch in pledge with an inn-keeper, for ten guineas, to bring him and his servants up to town, where he arrived early in the morning on Thursday the 20th.

It is said that by the late shutting up of a great house abroad, the merchants of London have sustained the loss of a million of money.

JOHN & SARAH CRANE,

Taylor *and* Mantua Maker, *from* LONDON,

in Church-street, next door to Robert Bristane, *Esq.*

TAKES this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgements for the many favours received from the gentlemen and ladies of this town, and intreat their future favours, which will always be their care diligently to discharge.

☞ Mrs. CRANE purposes serving the ladies on the following terms.

	l.	s.	d.
For making a full trimmed sack and coat,	8	0	0
a plain silk ditto,	4	10	0
a linen ditto,	2	10	0
a silk Brunswick dress, trimmed,	8	0	0
a plain ditto,	6	0	0
a linen ditto,	4	0	0

Night gowns, childrens slips, &c. as usual.

Every part of her business so complicated in such a manner, that she flatters herself with pleasing all who shall favour her with their commands.

ALL persons that hath any lawful demands on the subscriber, are desired to call and receive payment; and all persons that is anyways indebted to him, are desired to discharge the same on or before the first day of July next, for after that date all concerned will be obliged to settle with an attorney at law.

June 12, 1770. HUMPHRY SOMMERS.